BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Palices, have removed from No. 206 to No. 527 Broadway, (Brewstor's Marble Buildings, between liouston and Bieschertz,) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

WHAT IS CHEAP CLOTHING !-Here is WHAT IS CHEAP CLOTHING?—Here is a question for a debating society; but it may be readily answered. An ill-ditting, ill-made article of steas is not cheap at ony price. It disquises the finest figure, vulgarises the whole person, and will not wear half so long as a garment that is well cut and properly made. The public are invited to compare the styles of the Ready-made Coats, Sacks, Vesta, and Pantaloons, at JENNINGS & Co's, with those of any Clothing Warehouse in the city. They will not hesitate which of the two to choose, if they possess the natural refinement which enables a man-to distinguish between elegance and shapelessness. Particular attention is invited to gance and shapelessness. Particular attention is invited to Coats, and Summer Sacks, Vesta, and Pantaloons, brought cout at JENNINGS & Co's, this season. They are unrivaled, here and elsewhere. JENNINGS & Co, No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN AT UNION PARENTS AND CHILDREN AT UNION
HALL.—It would seem as if all the fathers in the city had
discovered that Rogers, of Union Hall, sells ready-made,
and makes to measure, the cheapest, handsomest, and most
exquisitely fitting byje Clothing in New York. Crowds of
exquisitely fitting byje Clothing in New York. Crowds of
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Cooling as the copious shower, refreehing as the gentle dow, and grateful as the evening midsummer, are the Zephyr Under Vests of Ra & ADAMS. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy a real luxury -the very best garment ever devised for summer wear.

RAY & ADAMS, Hosiers, No. 591 Broadway.

offering the remainder of his summer stock at about half the cost of importation, consisting of Crape Shawla, Spring and Summer Silks, Tissues, Bareges, Challies, Printed Jacconetts, Lawns, Poplins, Barege De Laines, Parasols and every description of Linen, Cotten and Woolen Goods, for men's and boys' wear. In addition to which he will offer Drapery, Muslins, and every kind of Domestic Goods, at less prices than was ever before offered in this city, commencing Monday, July 12. G. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard-st. SELLING OFF !- G. M. BODINE is now

City and Country Dealers are invi-ted to examine a fine lot of Si k Warp Flancels, Mourning Lusters, and Plaid and Changoable Poplins. Just received and for sale by GREENWAY BRO. & Co., No. 45 Broadway.

Wonderful revolution in prices of Floor Covering.—Reflect well!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99
Bowery, is selling English Tapestry and Brussells Carpeting
at \$1 \frac{3}{2}\$ yard : Floor Oil Cloths, 2/8 to 4/; Three Ply Carpets,
21c to \$1; Ingrain Carpets, 2/6, 3/, 4/, to 6/. Russ, Mata,
Matting, Table Covering, &c., at about one half their real

The Directory of Fashion contains He Directory of Pastitor Contains to no name more celebrated than that of GREEN, No. 1 Astor House His Shirts, made to order, are pronounced the tructs and most graceful fits in the world. A thousand geatlemen may order a thousand sets of Shirts from GREEN'S, and he will guarantee that there shall not be a mistit among

TIME AND MONEY SAVED-By calling at No. 104 Bowery, these in want of hight, elastic and durable Summer Garments, will find the largest assortment in the city offered at prices much below what is ordinarily paid. The Zephyr Undervests introduced at our establishment some ex years since, are delightfully cooling and invigorating in hot weather.

Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 104 Bowery.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—A Cholers Specific and Family Medicine for Summer Compisints, arising from over-exertion and excesses during warm weather. It is a sure cure for Cholers Morbus, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Nervous Deblitty, &c, and makes a delightful and strengthening summer beverage, when diluted lightful and strengthening summer beverage, when diluted with water. Sold by all the principal druggists in New York, Brooklyn and throughout the world.

E. Thomas Lyon, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY. Capital \$100,000-J. WINCHESTER, President. GRASS VALLEY, California, May 29, 1852.

NOTICE.—The machinery of this Company, which will robably arrive at San Francisco on or before the first of probably arrive at San Francisco on or before the first of July, exceeds by over sixty tuns the estimate of the manufacturer, and will therefore require a heavy additional ex-pense for its transportation and election. The buildings and works necessary for the reception of the machinery was commenced on the 1st of May, and will be in a state of completion by the time the same can reach the ground. In order, therefore, to prepare for putting the machinery into immediate operation, after its arrival, it is found nec to open the veins and quarry a sufficient supply of rock (about 3,000 to 5,000 tuns), and to contract for 2,000 cords of

The Directors therefore have determined to offer additional stock, for which certificates will be issued in shares of \$200, or in half shares of \$100 each. As the machinery of this Company is the heaviest and most powerful ever con structed, its veins of gold bearing quartz as rich as any in Grass Valley, it will be able to make most satisfactory

returns to the stockholders.

The whole of the machinery was purchased for cash, insured to i.s full value, and freight paid. Application for stock, accompanied by current funds or drafts on New-York Banks, may be sent to R. J. RICHARDS, of whom pamphlets containing the charter, &c may be obtained.

R. I. RICHARDS Secretary. New York Agency and Transfer Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

I will take eight boarders to cure of non, without pay until cured. They can remainder three years and no demand and an incident any time under three years, and no demand will be made they die in the interim. TALBOT WATTS, Nervist, Co-pounder of the Nerveus Antidote, No. 424 Greenwich at.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD PENS .- More of Spencer & Krenerit. Indicate Gold Fem left, although great numbers are selling off every day. Since their wholesale prices have been much redused, and their retail about one balf, their sales have been increased more than double, at their old stand, No 2 Maiden-lane.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WARPENE .-It is now generally admitted that this preparation accomplishes what it proposes to do—viz: To bring back loat hair, by removing its decayed energies, to renew its glossy and alken eppearance, and to convert the gray hairs of age to their natural color and youthful appearance. To be had at the gameral Depot, No. 123 Chambers-st, and the principal Druggists of the city.

DAVIS, the Restorationist, is performing wonders with his Rahvene. It acts upon the roots of the hair so as to cause a new secretion of the natural coining fluid, thereby restoring gray hair to its former color, growth and softness. Warranted. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general duple, No. 300 Grand-st., and at Nos. 132 Broad-way, T?9 Washington st., 502 Hudon-st., 127 Bow-ery, N. York; 175 Fulton-st., and 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the World; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupes can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold. Wholesale or Rotal, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, beware of imitations.

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting on Wigs.

Poison Banished .--

Corrosive sublimate no more
Is used the bed-bugs to destroy,
The whele world goes to Lyon's store;
His Powder now we all employ.
Tis poisonless to mortal man,
But kills all insects, sure as fate;
And no impostor ever can
This powder truly imitate.
Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for the extermination of insects and Vermin, is sold Wholessie and Retail, No. 424
Broadway, and by most respectable Druggists. Retail price,
Twenty five cents per flask or box.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire-Crimes-Weather.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 13, 1852. Last evening the upper story of the large brown stone building, two doors below the Ameri can Hotel, Chesnut-st-, was destroyed by fire, and he lower stories were much damaged by water. W. S. Harrison, manufacturer of gilder's ornaments, lost everything, but is insured for \$6,000.

B. B. Brown, fringer, loses heavily, being uninsured. O. C. B. Carter, piano dealer, occupying third and second stories, is insured. H. B. Safford, curtain dealer, is fully insured. W. H. Carryl, curtain manufacturer, suffered very seriously from water. His loss is fully covered by insurance. The totalless by this fire is about \$40,000.

Robt. Loudon, indicted for the manufacturer.

The total less by this fire is about \$40,000.

Robt. Loudon, indicted for the murder Henry McGary, and who fled from this city, arrived this afterneon from St. Louis in custody of police officers. His accomplice, McFadden, has been convicted and is now in the Penitentiary.

During the fire in Chestnut-street, last evening, a disgraceful row occurred between the Fairmount Engine and Moyamensing Hose Companies. The police stopped the fight, and made several arrests.

The weather was intensely warm all the morning. This afternoon, however, our city was v sited by a heavy thunder shower from the southwest, which laid the dust, and imparted to the atmosphere a grateful freshness. It was, indeed, welcome.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1852.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for 12t cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete rote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this Price 12 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Burgoss & Taylor's.

Our Agents.

V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribune in the cities of Philadel-phia and Boston. George N. Bresley, Utica, receives the morning Tribune in the evening, and supplies subscribers regu-

Mesers Densy, Onton & Co., Geneva, supply the

Morning Edition of The Tribune at 41 P. M.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents .-The Africa sails from this port To-Day

By TELEGRAPH .- Our dispatches this morning are meager and mainly unimportant. A few fires, a flood at Baltimore, &c., are no

A serious and fatal steamboat collision on Lake Erie, with great loss of life, reaches us from Cleve-

ticed.

CABELL AND WILMOT.

The Evening Post thinks Mr. Cabell cannot vote for Scott because, in a speech a few days before the nomination, he said : "Knowing the influence around General Scott, the set of men who will be brought into power with him, the complete triumph his success will be to the Free Sul and Anti-Slavery party, and the baneful consequences of an election effected by an organization, I would feel justly chargeable with a willingness to sacrifice the good of my country for a party advantage, and to barter my princi-ples for votes, (I speak but for myself,) tere I to give seld and comfort to the worst enemies of the Consti-tution and the rights of the South by yielding to their imtution and the rights of the South by yielding to their im-perious demand to sacrifice such men as Fillmore and Webster for one whom they think they can use, and whom they have used most effectively up to the present time. Sir, I could not respect myself if, in such a con-test as is now waging in the Northern States, I could consent to abat don those rights of my section. I regard the election of Scott as the annihilation of all our Northern friends."

So it says that Messrs. Schermerhorn and Martin, of our Whig, (S. G.) Delegation, "made no concealment of their hostility to Scott im-mediately after his nomination, and if the editor of The Tribune had been at Washington at the time, he might have heard that hostility arowed from their own lips."

-Now, we could understand this as affording The Post some encouragement to hope for Whig aid toward the election of Pierce, if the same paper did not proceed to

"We had a right to suppose that Gen. Scott would continue to occupy that position on the Slavery question which had procured for him his strength in the Whig Convention. We had a right to suppose that The Tribune and Evening Journal were pressing his nemination in good faith, so a candidate who reflected their restrictions upon the "resuling restriction." We admit that

opinions upon the 'peculiar institution.' We admit that we were mistaken in both of these assumptions. "If Gen. Scott and his friends had continued to stand where they stood when we wrote, and if he had not acwhere they stood when we wrote, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a finality platform, there is no doubt that any of the prominent candidates before the Democratic Convention would have been defeated by him. But now he is presented as the express champion of 'finality,' of which there is not a word in the Democratic platform. The very sentiment which would have given Scott strength, if he had adhered to the principles of the party which presented him, will now and ought to enure to the benefit of Pierce, whose abstract notions of Slavery are quite as liberal and just as any ever professed by Gen. Scott."

-So, you see, The Post 'shoots to hit if it is a deer, and to miss if it is a calf.'-Gen. Scott can't be supported by Cabell, Schermerhorn, Martin, & Co., because his election would be a "complete triumph to he Free Soil and Anti-Slavery party;" his acceptance of the nomination "with the resolutions annexed" is not worth a straw on this side; it has not altered his position a hair in so far as the alteration might make it more acceptable to Pro-slavery Whigs; but has completely transformed it with respect to Anti-slavery Whigs, who must be wholly repelled by it! Cabell & Co. must continue to oppose him, notwithstanding the Platform, because his election would be a triumph of the Free Soil and Anti-Slavery party:' but Hunter, Howe, &c., must now turn against him, because the Platform has rendered their farther support of him impossible, and 'the very sentiment' that formerly commended him ought now "to enure to the benefit of Pierce." There are a great many gudgeons, but can any be soft enough to be duped by The Post's self-contradictions !

-The Post has no warrant for its asser-

tion that we ever pressed Gen. Scott as a

candidate who reflected our opinions on Slavery and the Fugitive Law. On the contrary, we expressly disclaimed any such presumption. We did not require a candidate whose opinions on this subject reflected our own. What we sought was a candidate who would not denounce and persecute his own supporters and Political brethren for their opinions respecting Slavery, as Frank Pierce has for seven years been proscribing 'Democrats,' depriving them of regular nominations and hunting them out of the party, for holding the opinions of The Post. We were perfectly willing that the Whig candidate, whoever he might be, should cherish and avow his own convictions respecting Slavery and the Compromises, if he would allow us the same liberty, and not distract and destroy the Whig party by a proscription impelled by factious intolerance and characterized by bad faith. We are satisfied with our candidate, with his "abstract notions of Slavery," (now ten years on record,) and with his public avowal that he will not make honest differences of opinion respecting the Compromises a ground of division and proscription among Whigs. And if there be any honest, earnest, consistent Free Soiler who believes that South Carolina and the entire 'State Rights' or ultra Slavery interest in the South, don't know which side they are voting, let him

take The Post for his oracle and see where

BUTTON, BUTTON.

The Aldermen have made a formal call on us for specific information as to the recent plunderings of the City Treasury and other Municipal misdemeanors whereby they labor under violent suspicion of having gorged their own pockets. Now it is exceedingly difficult to procure precise and specific testimony on points of such delicacy, where the knowledge of the corruption is generally confined as nearly as possible to the breasts of the guilty parties. Since, however, the Aldermen have made a formal call, we will accommodate them with a part of such testimony as we haveall sustained by affidavit and having a very peculiar look about it. The men who make and sign these affidavits are widely known as most respected and reliable citizens. We don't say that they bring home the corruption, legally and indisputably, to the Aldermen implicated; but we do say that the case reminds us very strongly of that wherein a husband came home unexpectedly and found his wife gone to a ball with a particular friend, and very cosy and sociable with him. 'Mr. Nokes,' said the confused wife, as the husband looked in upon them rather fiercely, 'this can all be explained.'-" Well. I hope it can," quoth Nokes, "it needs it badly." See if you don't think so of these affidavits, read in Court on Monday :

read in Court on Monday:

SUPERIOR COURT—John Petitirese and others against The
Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York,
John T. Doday, Street Commissioner of sand City, Gustavas,
A. Counter, Samuel C. Harrott, Theodore Martine and others.
City and County of New-York, zz.—William B. Drake
of said City being duly sworn, says: that some two or
three days after the passage by the Boards of Aldermen
and Assistants of the preamble and resolutions referred
to in the complaint in this action, dependent was conversing with Moses C. Edwards, formerly Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, in said City, when said
Felwards made statements to deponent in effect as folman of the Nineteenth Ward, in said City, when said Edwards made statements to deponent in effect as fol-lows: That said preamble and resolutions designed to take the grant of the Eighth-av. Railroad from Mesers. Pettigrew and others and give the same to Mesers. Kipp, Conover, O Kell and others, had been got through the Common Council at great expense. That more than forty thousand dollars had been paid to different mem-ters of the Common Caused to secure the passage of forty thousand dollars had been paid to different members of the Common Council to secure the passage of said resolutions. That William H. Cornell, one of the Aldermen of said City, had managed the matter. That said Cornell was Chairman of the inside organization in said Board of Aldermen, and as such Chairman had done the business. That the resolutions were lutended to secure the Road to Solomon Kipp and his friends, and that the money came from O'Keil and Company. That he, Edwards, had seen considerable sums of money paid over to some of the members of one of said Boards. That Compton (meaning the President of the Board of Aldermen) could get anything through the Board that he wanted. Deponent further says that the foregoing

Aldermen) could get anything through the Board that he wanted. Deponent further says that the foregoing statements are the substance of the statements made to him by said Edwards and were made to deponent while riding with said Edwards. W. B. DRAKE. Sworn to besere me this lotti day of July, 1862.

JAMES M SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of Nex-York, ss.—James E. Coulter, of said city, being duly sworn, saith that he resides and does business at the corner of the 9th-av. and 424-st; that he is well acquainted with Moses C. Edwards, formerly Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward; that said Edwards resides in 43d-st., between the 8th and

that he is well acquainted with Moses C. Edwards, formerly Assistant Aldermen of the Nineteenth Ward; that said Edwards resides in 43d-st, between the 8th and 8th-say, hear deponents place of business.

That after the passage of the resolutions in the Common Council, revoking the grant of the Fighth-av, Railroad, and giving it to Messrs. Conover and others, and according to the best of deponent's recollection, on the 21st day of June, 1852, the said Edwards invited this ceponent to ride up with him from the vicinity of the Enosdway Thester, in his wagon, to deponent's residence, which deponent accepted, and rode up with him; that on the way up, said Edwards commenced a conversation about the Eighth-av, Railroad and the new great that hed been made of it, and stated substantially as follows:

That he, Edwards, was much fatigued with his efforts, lobbying for Kipp & Co, the new resolutions in relation to the Eighth-av, Railroad through the Common Council; that he had been for some time lobbying them through; that a large amount of maney had passed through this hands to pay members of the Common Council; that to pass the new grant; that thousands of dellars had been paid for that purpose; that "Sol Kipp & Co," lad got the Road away from Pettigrew & Snerman, and would build the Road; that he, Edwards, had never seen in his life so much corruption as was practiced in the Common Council; that to accountils this operawould build the Road; that he, Edwards, had never seen in his life so much corruption as was practiced in the Common Council; that to accomplish this operation, he had to manage the money matters with certain leading members of the two Boards of the Common Council, to effect the arrangements with a sufficient number of both Boards to carry the resolutions through; that three leading members received the money and distributed it among the others.

Deponent further saith, that said Edwards stated many other things during this conversation, as to the details of the management to effect the adoption of said resolutions, but deponent did not charge his memory

with the particulars, and can only now remember the general statements of said Edwards, as above set forth.

That on the evening of the seventh of July instant, deponent had a further conversation with said Edwards on the subject of the new grant for said Eighthack, Railroad, in which he stated substantially as follows:

That he, Edwards, was lobbying to obtain the new That he, Edwards, was lobbying to obtain the new grant which passed the Common Council for Kapp, Brown, O'Keil and others; that O'Keil was a principal manager in the operation; that at first Johnson, a broker in Wall-st, had stated to him that he would advance \$200,000 to Kipp tsward the road; that he, Edwards, informed Kipp of this profler, to which Kipp replied that they had money enough of their own, and did not want it; that he, Edwards, had paid out \$10,000 to values rescher, of the Course Council to pass the want it; that he, Edwards, had paid out \$10,000 to various members of the Common Council to pass the new grant; that it had cost in the whole in the Common Council to get it through, \$48,000; that Alderman Cornell was the chief manager of a private organization in the Common Council to receive money and distribute it to other members to pass measures; that some of the members had expressed dissatisfaction at the amounts they had received for this operation, and that they would speak for themselves the next time, and attend to their own divisions; that Alderman Compton was a chief or "boss" manager of the matter in the Common Council; that Alderman Brisley, Bard, Smith, Sturtevant and other Aldermen, whose names depenent does not now recollect, were into the arrangement with Cornell, Compton, and others, to get the grant through the Common Council and in dividing the money around; that Aldermen Tiemann, Alvord, and one or two other had nothing to do with it; that the money which was paid to procure the passage of the one or two other had nothing to do with it; that the money which was paid to procure the passage of the grant was obtained from Kip, Brown, O'Keil, Conover, and others. Said Edwards further stated that he did did not want to know anything about the Eighth-av, Railroad matter, as he mignt be a witness, and if he were, he thought it likely that these men to whom he had paid money would pay it back to him, so that he could swear that he had not paid any one anything. Deponent lastly saith that many other statements were made by said Edwards as to names and other particulars, but deponent is unable to remember anything further of the conversation than as above stated.

James E. Coulter.

Swara before me this 6th day of July, 1852.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of De-Swarn before me this "th day of Jaly, 1852.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New York, 18.—Ambrose C. Kings land, being duly affirmed, saith, that he is the Mayor of the said city. That as he is informed and believes the preamble and resolutions revoking the grant of the Eighth-av. Railrond, and conferring it upon Gustavus A. Conover and others, were signed by Richard T. Compton, President of the Board of Aldermen, on the 18th day of June, before 11 A.M. of that day. Deponent further saith, that at the time said preamble and resolutions were so signed by the said Compton, assuming to act as Mayor, in the place of this deponent, this deponent was at his residence, in this City, and that he was not prevented by sickness or any other cause from attending to the duties of his said office. That it was not his latestion or desire that any one should officiate as his intestion or desire that any one should officiate as acting Mayor in his stead on that day, nor did he notify or request Alderman Compton, nor expect nor wish the latter so to act, and he entirely disapproves of the act of the said Compton, in approving the said premable and resolutions in regard to the Eighth-av. Railroad. and resolutions in regard to the Elighth-av. Railroad.

That this deponent was in the City of New-York not in any manner disabled to discharge the functions of his said office, until 12 A.M., of that day, when he made a temporary visit, for a brief period, to a friend on Long Island, and returned on the same day.

Afterned, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1884, before me.

CHAS. BURDETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES. Nearly every year hatches a new project for "equalizing" salaries somewhere or other-such 'equalizing' always implying a liberal increase of them. No functionary ever suspected that his pay was too heavy: no one ever thought of comparing it with and having it 'equalized' by a lower; but every one fastens his eye on something higher, and says, 'If so-and-so gets so much, I ought to have as much, or more: and so there is a perpetual strain and tendency to the increase of salaries. There crease the eagerness of competition for

is no so bard-used individual as your taxcater. He always considers his talents and energies absolutely sacrificed in the public service, and marvels why he lets his patriotism so run away with him as to work for nothing and half starve, when he might roll in wealth and acquire a county if he only devoted his abilities and acquirements to the bar, to trade, or his own

aggrandizement in some private capacity. We are utterly opposed to the legislation contemplated. Diplomacy is a science for which we have slender respect, and have no desire to foster its further development. The various embassies are now the most desirable offices under our Government, and those where the profit is least are most desirable of all. There are very few capable men in the country who would not jump at a chance to be Minister to London or Paris, poorly paid as these posts are said to be. We can remember but one instance wherein either was refused, and that by De Witt Clinton, because he had just been chosen Governor of this State. No American ever yet refused a European Mission on the ground that he could not afford to take it.

There is a great deal of humbug affoat as to the necessary expensiveness of these posts. Mr. Lawrence, to be sure, says he spends over \$20,000 a year in London. which is doubtless true; but he is a very rich man, who likes to live well and entertain liberally, and has a perfect right to indulge his inclination. If he were allowed \$50,000 a year, he would probably feel bound to spend it all and more too. Mr. Lawrence is not the man to make office profitable, having other ways of acquiring property. Mr. Rives, it is reported, estimates the expense of living in Paris as American Minister, at \$16,000 per annum. We think no American who has visited that city since Mr. R. went there as Minister, ever supected that his expenses amount to one-fourth of \$16,000. And these are by far the most expensive headquarters of American Diplomacy.

We do not object to a liberal expenditure on the part of Ministers perfectly able to afford it. like Mr. Lawrence; but we greatly desire to see the day when the representatives of this Country at Foreign Courts shall practice and be proud of a severe simplicity in their equipage and mode of living. We wish, for example, our next Minister at London might be a man who, instead of paying \$6,000 a year for a mansion in Piccadilly, as it is very proper for Mr. Lawrence to do, would take a small, neat dwelling for \$1,000 to \$1,500 in some more retired locality, and there live within the \$9 000 a year now allowed our Embassaders. keeping a house open once a week to all well-behaved Americans, but not attempting to feast them; and spending more time with the various philanthropic and scientific associations of the British Metropolis, and less in the unprofitable, expensive society of the titled and fashionable, than has been the wont of American Embassadors. We want reports from our Ministers abroad on whatever in the way of Invention, Improvement, or Philanthropy, may be going forward in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, as M. Bodisco carefully watches and sends home whatever of valuable invention or discovery is made in this Country. That Russian Government thoroughly understands itself, and is faithful to its own genius, which is more than can be said of our own. A careful inquiry into and report upon the Sanatary regulations of London, its Police, its Model Lodging-Houses, Wash and Bath-Houses and other recent attempts to improve the condition of the Poor, would be worth more to this Country than all its European Diplomacy of the last year. If our people only knew how much of good is going on in countries which they ignorantly deem stagmant or decaying, it would take a good deal of pernicious conceit out of them. We have no doubt that our Minister in Russia, if he had been selected with reference to this duty and instructed to perform it, could send us quarterly reports from St. Petersburgh by which we might largely profit. There need be no apprehension of giving offense by making these reports public; since what we most want to know of any country is what it presents for our adoption or imitation whereby we might be sensibly profited; and no nation could take offense at that, or object to its publication. In short, we would like to see our Country represented in Europe by industrious, unostentatious, frugal, practical men, who would not need to be stripped of any tinsel to be recognized by our fellow Republicans as a brother. Whenever this sort of men shall be generally selected as our Ministers, we shall hear no complaints from them of their inability to live on \$9,000 a year, nor from the European Millions that our representatives at their Courts evince only anti-Democratic and Reactionary sympathies. And such Ministers as we contemplate, though less flattered in Court circles, would possess more substantial power than those who now serve us and fancy themselves so miserably paid. A court dress may be indispensable to occasions of Royal ceremony, and of course should be provided; but for thirty days of each month it will be found of slender consequence how large a house our Embassador occupies, or what sort of coat he wears-the vital point about the coat being to have a real man inside of it. And

these posts and diminish the chance of getting fit men. If nobody now coveted the post of Embassador, but whoever accepted it felt that he was making, not a Pickwickian but a positive sacrifice. our Country would be better represented abroad than she usually is.

Henry A. Wise and John Tyler.

Hon. Henry A. Wise is a much greater man than he has hitherto had the credit of being. It has hitherto been supposed that the annexation of Texas during the Tyler Administration was the result of a deep and widespread plot, at the head of which was Mr. Calhoun, and which embraced all the leading Southern politicians. But, no; it appears now from Wise's own statement that he was the head and front of that offense, and that it was at the behest of him and some half a dozen others, who at the time were the object of the curses, both loud and deep, of the Democracy, that that whole party wheeled into line for "Polk and the Lone Star"-the Northern unterrified as well as their Southern masters. It must be a pleasant recollection

At a time when all the old pillars of their party were in full activity, they were unconsciously drilled by John Tyler's Corporal's Guard, with Henry A. Wise and Caleb Cushing for fuglemen.

But to the statement in question. We find it in a letter to a Committee of gentlemen, who waited upon Mr. Wise with a request for a copy of the speech delivered by him before the recent Virginia State Loco-Foco Convention. It runs as follows: Gen. Jackson was a man of nerve, but when he threw Gen. Jackson was a man of nerve, but when he threw
the sword into the scale of finance and hurled the veto
of the Executive, he was the Jupiter Olympus of a nation, and had a "Senate at his neets." John Tyler was
slone with his God! In the midnight hour, with but a
corporal's guard of six to give him a cheering countenance, while other men, in his place, would have been
sweating drops of agony, he was wreathed in the smiles
of a conscious duty to his country and her constitution.
If he was facile, it was only to his friends. If he lacked
to the understanding of the head, it was more than made the understanding of the head, it was more than made up in the understanding of the heart. A better heart up in the understanding of the heart. A better heart never warmed the human bosom, and the blunder of his foes was that they greatly underrated his intellect. Where would have been our Democratic principles had he not had both the head and the heart to crush the chimeras of the Nationals, who were eager to riot in a very Escchanal of Federalism!! He raised the droopvery Escepanal of Federalism!! He raised ing head of Democracy, down-trodden by destructives, and saved it from ulter demoli Goths, who were let into the capital by the act of ex-pelling the prior inveders. The destructives had to be

Goths, who were let into the capital by the act of expelling the prior invaders. The destructives had to be expelled; he sided to do it; and then the plunderers of the conquering camp had to be repulsed, which, too, he did, and "right valiantly."

Thus was Democracy purified and restored. But the cause of the South was to be saved, the Union was to be balanced, Texas was still to be annexed. This could not be done until after the settlement of the North-eastern boundary. I had, alone and in secret, kept my eye on the Texas counderd. I communicated with but few. on the Texas question. I communicated with but few. Senator Hunter was one of the first to whom I imparted Senator Hunter was one of the first to whom I imparted the movement. He now has the letter from me showing the date of my developments. The President was not ready for the question; the Cabline; including Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, was opposed to it I had no conditions, and the Cablinet had to be changed before I could have any in place of influence. Events turned up to enable Mr. Tyler bring the lamented Upshur into the Navy Department. He was prevailed on by me to accept the post, and would not have accepted it but for the service he could render in the case of annexation. The lamented and would not have accepted it but for the service he could render in the case of annexation. The lameated Thomas W. Gilmer, Francis Mallory, George Profit, Mr. Irving, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, and myself were the Guard. Gilmer had an intimate friend in Wm L. Marcy, of New York, and I had assential aid in the friendship of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. These were the principle men of the North, and the active agents from the South, who cooperated directly and indirectly with Mr. Upshur and Mr. Wickshife in the Cabinet. Mr. Tyler's and Mr. Webster's friends thought it best for them to separate after the Northern issues were disposed of. Mr. Webster was but the man to settle the South-western question. He retired, parting with Mr. Tyler on terms of the most cordial confidence and respect. The great Legare had been scatched from his seat to the tomb. Upshur was called to the Seccetaryship of State, Gilmer to the Navy, ard then commenced the negotiation in carnest and with effect.

with effect.

The Texas legation was able all the time, and was finally represented with remarkable atility by Vansant. The work was accomplished, when the terrible explosion of the Feace Maker blasted our hopes for a moment in the fall of Upshur and Gilmer. Virginia wept mert, in the fall of Upshur and Gilmer, when they fell, and well she might, for mighty men fell!
But a truth I assert, when I now publish to the world
the fact, that the whole plan of annexation was complete, and required only the execution of mere forms,
when the iron entered the head and side of Upshur! Is when the from entered the near and sac of orpanitrist was his work. Those who give Mr. Calhoun the credit, do injustice to Upshur. Mr. Calhoun found everything prepared for his signature; he had only to receive explantions, which in part he sought from me. He knew that I had caused him to be brought into the Cabinet. The nations, which in part he sought from me. He snew that that caused him to be brought into the Cabinet. The morning after the death of Upshur and Gilmer, I had caused Mr. McDuffle to write to him at once, and Mr. Tyler sent his name to the Senate before an answer was received from him. A higher compliment was never paid to man, and no man deserved it more than he, who was like "Michael Angelo's dome in the heavens, without the scaffolding of thought." Nothing due his memory would I take from it; but he had too much reputation of his own to need any rightfully belonging to his friend and immediate predecessor, who had prepared and finished, with a master hand, the whole work, by the time Mr. Calhoun came in. Others are intimate with these facts besides myself.

This was the crowning act of, Mr. Tyler's Administration. He had no party—nothing but a guard, of which I had the honor, the proudest of my life, to be called the exprain; but he had the ablest Cabinet which had ever connected the Executive from the days of Washington, to the present time; his measures were thrown upon

to the present time; his measures were thrown upon their merits for their defense; he wisely wielded the conservative power of the veto to defend the Constitution; without other law than the act of organization of the Treasury Department and the resolution of 1816, he brought order out of the chaos of the finances; sunk the Van Buren debt of forty millions, and revived public and its resolution of 1816, he had been considered to the chaos of the finances; sunk the Van Buren debt of forty millions, and revived public and its resolution of the finances. the Van Buren debt of forty millions, and revived public credit; garact us from moneyed monopolies and a political appropriation and waste of the public domain; gare us smity with England, and fixed our national boundaries in the North east, preparatory to the serious issues with that power in the North-west; and fully opened up the way of progress for the Democracy on the continent and throughout the world by securing the only acquisition of territory which could restore the equilibrium of the Lating and hand to other confidence and affectives of the retritory which could restore the equilibrium of the Luion and base it on the confidence and affections of the South. And in a party view, he so popularized Democratic measures, in spite of a ruthless majority of Federalism in both houses of Congress, as to point the way to the success of both the election and administration of Mr. Polk, who so worthly and triumphantly followed in the footsteps of his policy. Mr. Polk's was but the continuation of the policy of Mr. Tyler.

The Rochester American fathers this precious specimen of partisan morality :

"Nothing can be more clear than the fact that the National Convention had equal authority to bind the National Convention had equal authority to bind the party by the adoption of a Platform as by the presentation of a Candidate. The Tribune bolts the Platform, well knowing that this act of treachery on its part will, at the South, be claimed as a justification for the rejec-tion of the nominee. The only honest way is to take the represented as a whole, and as such to support it.

With what kind of face can The Tribune lecture the
South for bolting the Candidate when itself bolts the

-Let us correct The American systematically,

1. The Whig Convention was specially deputed to nominate Whig candidates, but we challenge the production of its autherity to set forth as Whig principles views never before recognized as such, and now proved not to be by the votes of a large share of its own members against them. That is a Whig principle which commands the general assent of Whigs, and which distinguishes and divides them from the antagonist party-nothing else. We presume a large majority of the Convention were Trinitarians; yet if they had put the doctrine of the Trinity into their Platform, we should not consider a Unitarian bound to adopt it, nor yet to leave the party because of it. He would still vote with those whose general, distinctive views he approved, holding the Convention's this would not be secured by raising the salary. On the contrary, that would in-

thority to bind the party" in the too non-parellel cases, that would amount to nothing, since ye recognize no anthority in any Convention to make us uphold any allegation that we do not believe, or or support any candidate that we do not think ought to be elected. The only authority of a Convention inheres in the conviction of individual voters that the Country's good will be promoted by their supporting its nominations. We re-

cognize no other. 3. Whoever accuses us of "treachery" in the premises evinces a recklessless of truth. We gave emphatic notice before the Convention met. that we would not be manacled by any thing it might see fit to resolve that did not square with our own convictions. When we announced the Platform, days before Gen. Scott was nominated. we indicated our dissent. Sixty-odd Delegates (all Scott men) voted No on its passage, as many more would have voted but for fear of defeating Scott's nomination. That was an express public protest against the action of the majority, so intended and regarded. But we should have condemned its Hunkerism had we stood alone.

4. We don't "lecture the South." Let her People do as they see fit. We shall do so whether they do or not.

The Express urges M. Cabeltonty in this City and try to establish Communism at the Five Points instead of taking Nauvoo or Texas as the theater of his efforts. We, on the contrary, while we lack faith in the practicability of Communism anywhere, heartdy approve the choice of M. Cabet in trying his experiment where Land is abundant, Food cheap, and Labor in demand. The best idea might be starved out in this City for sheer want of work for its votaries or the pressure of exorbitant rents. If M. Cabet is in need of counsel, he couldn't look for it to a worse quarter than The Express. That paper would desire to chronicle the atter failure of his generous though we fear mistaken efforts, and advises accordingly.

Thomas A. Devyr and James A. Pyne, 'Land Reform Democrats' in Williamsburgh, give notice that if the Senate shall pass the Homestead bill, they will vote for Pierce and King: if not, they shall punish the Political majority by voting for Scott and Graham .- That's the sort of petition that tells. If it were sent to the Senate with Fifty Thousand signatures attached, the 'Homestead bill' would pass within a week.

Southern Opposition to Scott.

The Marian (S. C.) Star says that Pierce and King "may well call forth a warm sup-port, when it is considered that the election of Scott would promote the abolition cause, and as a consequence hasten the dissolution of the Union." But this is nothing to the vaticinations of Mr. T. Waddill of Fayetteville, N. C., who declines to go for Scott, for such reasons as the following:

"If Gen. Scott is elected, it must be by the Free-Soll party. His nomination came from that quarter, and according to long-established party usage, his friends must share with him the loaves and fishes. It would be ungrateful in him to deny them. This puts their great leader in the line of safe precedents, and Wm. H. Saw-ard is the nominee of the Whig party for the Presi-dency in 1856, and this glorious Confederacy is split in-

Letter of a True Whig.

About the time of meeting of the Whig National Convention in 1848, Hon. Truman Smith wrote to Gen. Scott, stating that either Henry Clay, Mr. Webster, Judge McLean, Gen. Taylor, or Gen. Scott would probably be nominated for the Presidency: and inquiring, among other things, whether, in case Gen. Taylor should be nominated, he (Gen. Scott) would support him. Here is the reply :

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1848. DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the he of your letter of this date. I admit and feel all the force of the public views you have laid be-

Until within a few days I had not supposed that my name was at all likely to be brought before the Whig National Convention, now soon to meet in Philadelphia to select a candidate of the party or the President of the United States.

Whether I receive votes or not in that enlightshall, as a Whig, feel myself under every obliga-tion that can bind a citizen to his country, and give to the nominec—whether he be one or the other of the four distinguished names with which mine is associated by you—all the moral influence and support it may be in my power rightfully to exert: and I ought not to doubt that all Whigs will be equally patriotic and carnest in the same

good cause.

Reciprocating the personal friendship with which you honor me, I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours.

Winfield Scott.

Another Letter from Gen. Scott. The Pittsburgh Gazette publishes the following letter written in answer to a letter inviting him to the great Scott Convention for Western Pennsylvania, held in that city, on the 20th of August, 1851, and was published among the proceedings of the meeting :

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1851.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your most complimentary invitation to meet you and other friends at Pitteburgh, on the 20th itst.
This is an invitation extremely difficult to resist: and

if it were possible, or rather proper for me, considering my position, to accept, I certainly should be in the midst of you at the time you appoint; for I truly believe there is not a portion of America more remarkable for strong arms and warm hearts, ever ready in the cause of their country and friends, than the region of Wes-

of their country and thenos, the period of the Pennsylvania.

With thousands of my countrymen, native and adopted, of that region, I have exchanged the warm grasp of the health fields of Mexico, and received their shouts of victory. My heart, therefore, will be with the meeting on the 20th inst. I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow claizen.

WINFIELD SCOTT. How chilzen. WINFIELD SCOTT.
To Messra, T. J. Bigham, F. G. Kay, J. Young, Jr.,
orter, L. S. Johns, A. Bayne, and E. Jones, Committee

Louisiana.-An immense Ratification Meeting was held in New-Orleans on the evening of the 1st inst. The Daily Crescent (neutral) characterizes it as "one of the greatest and most enthusiastic Whig gatherings ever held in New-Orleans." Banners, transparencies, music, rockets, &c., abounded, and the "Scott Rangers" were out in great force. HARRY R.W. HILL presided, and Col. J. P. Benjamin (U. S. Senator elect.) RANDALL HUNT, C. ROSELIUS, Mr. PRICE, &c., were the speakers. The nomination of Scott and GRAHAM was enthusiastically ratified, without a dissenting voice.

-We have most reliable private information that Louisiana will vote for Scott and GRAHAM. The struggle will be a hard one, but the Whigs are prepared for that very sort, and have the votes to win with. They have already taken off their coats, and will work till they have secured a tri-

MAINE .- A personal friend and active Whig in Boston writes us as follows:

"I have lately been through Maine: attended a Whig Ratification Meeting at the capital, heard Hen. Geo. Evans give account of the Baltimore Convention; and during my journey saw much to remind me of the campaign of 1840, when, you will remember, we carried the State for Harrison, chose a Whig Governor and elected a Legislature

that sent Mr. Evans to the Senate.

"Everything now indicates a similar Whig triumph in the ensuing election. The Whigs are well united and wide awake. The nomination of Gen. Scott, as was anticipated, gives universal satisfaction to our friends. The Locos feel badly, and devide the say that they think the ege. However true and just its affirmation might be, it would have no right to be there.

2. But, even if the Convention had "equal author to be the sequence of the convention had "equal author to be the sequence of the convention had "equal author to be the sequence of the convention had "equal author to be the sequence of the convention had be seen to feat we shall got beaten."